

## GRAVES CAUSES A SENSATION

Editor of Atlanta Georgian Asked to Eliminate Part of Speech.

## URGED BRYAN TO SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

Left Banquet Hall and Went to Station to Catch Train Home. Persuaded to Return, He Makes Sensational Speech on "Democracy."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 10.—A sensational feature of the banquet given here to-night by the Bryan Anniversary Club, at which William J. Bryan was the guest of honor, was the letter and subsequent speech of John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta Georgian, who in his letter refused to speak because the toastmaster asked him not to take a stand on the (grave) suggestion that Bryan should nominate Roosevelt for re-election.

John Tomlinson, of Birmingham, one of the speakers and toastmaster, met Graves on his arrival from Atlanta at noon, and requested omission of his reference in his speech regarding the inappropriateness in view of Bryan's presence at the banquet.

Colonel Graves declined to alter his view or subject his speech to censorship. He attended the banquet as an invited guest, remaining but a short while, when he left the banquet hall for an Atlanta train. At 11 o'clock to-night John Temple Graves was induced to return to the banquet hall, and spoke in part as follows:

**Mr. Graves's Speech.**  
If Theodore Roosevelt should lay down to-morrow the reins of government, which he has demonstrated beyond all cavil or question, his mighty power to lead is gone. There is no man at the head of a new party, unless every branch of the government was solid and united behind him, who could give to the republic the well-founded hope of a triumphant conclusion of the essential reforms which are now progressing in the face of the opposition in Theodore Roosevelt's strenuous and unflinching hands.

Mr. Chairman, and my fellow Democrats, it seems to me the time is ripe for an expression of the reality of the Democratic principles and of the real majesty of Democratic leadership which will startle history and inspire the republic to a better life. There are opportunities which the Almighty sends at rare intervals to parties and to individuals, and it seems to me to be honorable and fearless frankness that such a time has come to us.

We stand for the people here. What the people want is principles, not men. What the people need is results, not shibboleths. What the people clamor for is not party names, but the real majesty of Democratic leadership which will startle history and inspire the republic to a better life.

If the Democratic party has been sincere through all these years in the splendid platforms and in the splendid plaudits which have consecrated its faith and fortunes to the cause of the people, if we have found in faith and not in selfish expectation, for the great things which we wish to see embodied in the government; if we have been consecrated to the righting of popular wrongs, to the relaxing of the grip of graft and privilege from the throat of the people, if we have been really honest in our professions of supreme concern for the whole people, rather than for party profit and for personal glory, we seem to have an immortal opportunity to prove it now. There has come to me the true principle of representative government can be vindicated as it has never been before.

**A Noble Opportunity.**  
I speak seriously, and I speak with a full conception of the radical position which I am now to take. I have neither the record of ever having held a public office or the hope or expectation of ever wanting one. I have fought the battles of my party for the principles that it carried and not for the rewards which it had the power to bestow. All my life I have realized and believed that the highest and noblest opportunity that could ever come to citizens or parties was to vindicate by personal sacrifice and lofty conduct their supreme and unselfish loyalty to the professions which their platforms make.

We have found where we did not seek him a man to do the things the people sorely need. We do not know if we could succeed in placing in power the man our partisan loyalty would prefer. We do not know whether in this environment our party's choice would change the machinery and win or lose the fateful battle of our country.

In sound logic and in clear common sense we must recognize the tremendous start, the tremendous prestige, which the President has made. He is every inch a leader, and by all the records he is a predestined winner in the fight. Can we, the people's party, afford to risk the people's vital interest by changing leaders in the very crisis of the great battle that is on?

The times may change and men may change as well before the campaign of 1908 begins. But if the conditions then are as they are today—if Roosevelt rides the storm that is brewing in the realm of corporate capital, then our way seems open and our duty clear.

Speaking here deliberately for myself, and in my fair judgment of the great majority of the plain and honest Democrats of the Empire Southern State, from which I came, I believe that we should not be predestined below the people, the principle above the man. We should rebuke the spirit

## FORAKER DOESN'T FEAR BIG STCK

In Speech Last Night Denies Charges Made at the White House

## STRIKES SHARPLY AT THE PRESIDENT

Says He Is Accountable Only to His Constituents and Will Not Submit to "Boss Rule" in the State or Outside of It.

CANTON, O., April 10.—In a speech here to-night, Senator Foraker, discussing published statements regarding the President's attitude toward the Senator's speeches at this time, replied to a publication mentioning him as one of anti-Roosevelt combination, reviewed the investigation of the discharge of the negro soldiers on account of the trouble at Brownsville, Texas, reiterated his views regarding recent railroad legislation, protested against the infringement by one branch of the government of the rights of another branch, declared that the representation of the people in Congress are accountable only to the people, and are not "properly subject to any other influence," denied the right of any one except his constituents to call him to account, and sounded a note of warning against increased surveillance of business men who need no "moral regeneration."

**A Bad Precedent.**  
He quoted a published report that "President Roosevelt has drawn a deadline for Senator Foraker," and that "if he attacks President Roosevelt, President Roosevelt would be heard from in no uncertain tones." Senator Foraker said: "That the President of the United States should become personally engaged in a political contest to determine his successor is without precedent, unless it be the bad precedent set by Andrew Jackson to Martin Van Buren."

"That he would enter upon such a struggle with a declaration that he is to set limitations upon the freedom of speech of those who may differ from him, and that they are to disregard these limitations at their peril, is without precedent, even in the case of Jackson, and is as inconsistent with the dignity of his high office and the proprieties always to be observed, that I feel it a duty toward the President himself to enter for him on my own motion a disclaimer of all responsibility for such a publication."

**No Dead Lines.**  
"The time has not yet come, and no body knows better than the President himself, when 'dead lines' can be drawn in debate for anybody to observe; nor has the time come when any real man would respect them if they were drawn."

"So far as I am personally concerned, I shall always speak with malice toward none, but according to my convictions, whenever and wherever I may have occasion to speak at all."

Mr. Foraker characterized as a sort of comparison piece a published statement that the President to his friends has named as members of the combination to elect him up to his attitude toward Wall Street, E. H. Harrison, J. B. Foraker and John D. Rockefeller.

"In view of this publication," said Mr. Foraker, "I trust I may without impropriety say that until it was given out at Washington a few days ago I never heard of any combination or trust or conspiracy to oust the President from anything; much less did I ever hear of the so-called five million dollar conspiracy, of which we have heard so much during the last week."

"I never saw John D. Rockefeller but once in my life, and that was twenty years ago, or more, while I was Governor of Ohio. With that single exception I never saw him, never spoke to him and never communicated with him in any way, directly or indirectly. Except only for a brief conversation with Mr. Harrison in the presence of Mr. Foraker, I never communicated with him, directly or indirectly, on any subject whatever."

**Wild, Crazy Stories.**  
"I call attention to all this with particularity, so that at the outset such wild, reckless, crazy stories may be put into the class of campaign literature where they probably belong."

"These stories are but samples of many others, all of which, taken together, seem to have for their object the dissemination of the idea that I am at war with the policies of President Roosevelt."

"No man ever occupied the White House who has been identified with so many legislative measures as President Roosevelt. He is a tireless worker. He is constantly doing, is causing to be done, something of great importance. This is true not only as to domestic, but also as to foreign affairs. He has been President

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## L. F. LOREE HEAD OF D. & H. R. R. CO.

Succeeds David Willcox, Who Resigned on Account of Ill Health.

NEW YORK, April 10.—L. F. Loree, former president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and also of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to-day was elected president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, to succeed David Willcox. Mr. Willcox's resignation as president of the company had been called from Europe, where he went several weeks ago, on account of impaired health. The resignation was accepted at a meeting of the board of managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which was held at the company's headquarters in New York. Mr. Loree is chairman of the executive committee of the Delaware and Hudson Company. His acceptance of the presidency of the Delaware and Hudson Company does not involve the abandonment of that office,

## LIFE HANGS IN THE BALANCE



HARRY KENDALL THAW.

## LONGWORTH FOR WILLIAM H. TAFT

Says That No Man in America Stands for Roosevelt Plan Life Secretary of War.

## LAUDS HIM TO THE SKY

Is One of the Very Great Men in the History of the Country. Without Reproach.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth returned home from Washington to-day. In an interview he declared himself in favor of the nomination of Secretary Taft as the Republican candidate for President. He said that his opinion was personal, and that he spoke only for himself, but that he believed that Taft in the eyes of the people typified the Roosevelt administration.

Continuing, Mr. Longworth said: "The great question before the people in the next presidential election will be, in my opinion, the approval or disapproval of Republican policies as registered by the legislative and executive branches of this government for the past eight years under the administration of President Roosevelt. It seems to me that after the President himself there is no living man who so thoroughly typifies in the eyes of the people the spirit of the Roosevelt administration as Wm. H. Taft. There is no one who can be better trusted to carry out many of the great reforms which will be necessarily incomplete upon the retirement of President Roosevelt. March 4, 1909, as can William H. Taft. His record has been without a speck, his character without a flaw; his abilities as a jurist and as an administrative officer have been so distinguished as to have already placed him in the ranks of the very great men in the history of this country. I firmly believe that if the Republicans of Ohio stand by William H. Taft he can be nominated and elected."

**Episcopal Conference at New Orleans.**  
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10.—The annual church conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened to-day with a holy communion service at Christ Church Cathedral. The proceedings, which will last for several days, will be confined to a general discussion of subjects of interest to the church by the hundred or more clergymen assembled from all parts of the country.

**Connecticut Endorses Roosevelt.**  
HARTFORD, CONN., April 10.—President Roosevelt's administration was endorsed by a rising vote in the House of Representatives to-day on a resolution introduced by Representative Gardner, of

## ALL TALKING OF LIBRARY MATTER

Board's Action Does Not Seem to Be Generally Approved.

## MR. KENNEDY IS VERY HAPPY

Believed That Further Action May Be Taken at Next Meeting.

No matter of a public nature which has arisen in Virginia in years has created more widespread comment than that relating to the State Library situation, and its agitation has been renewed by the action of the majority of the board in retaining Librarian John P. Kennedy in office.

In almost every group yesterday and last night the subject was earnestly discussed, and there need be no effort to conceal the fact that the result does not meet with popular approval in Richmond. Of course, there are those who commend the action of the majority, and nearly all admit that the report is a very strong paper, but without the verdict is not a popular one, either in official circles or among the rank and file of Richmond citizenship.

On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy and his friends are very happy. The former says he has been deluged with messages of congratulation, and he appears deeply grateful, both to the majority of the board and to others who have taken his side of the long and trying controversy. Messrs. Gordon and Meredith, of the board, were at the library for a while yesterday, seeing to the preparation of the minutes of the recent meeting, and so far as could be observed, everything was moving along smoothly. Mr. Kennedy was at his desk, and appeared to be in a very happy frame of mind. While waiting

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## FIND \$1,500 IN GOLD IN BOTTOM OF TRUNK

Search for Collins's Will Vain. But \$400 in Bills Is Found in Vest Pocket.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
GREENSBORO, N. C., April 10.—While the heirs of William Collins, an aged retired undertaker, who died here Monday, were searching his apartment for his will at his late residence, they failed to find the will or any indication of such document, but in the bottom of an old trunk they found \$1,500 in gold. In the vest pocket of an old working suit of clothes hanging in a wardrobe they found a roll of bills amounting to \$400.

## RICHMONDERS IN SERIOUS WRECK

C. H. Farmer and R. O. Turner, Both of This City, and C. H. Hix Hurt.

## TRAIN NO. 13 ESCAPED

All Injured Were on Train No. 14. Freight and Passenger Trains Run Together.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., April 10.—As the result of a head-on collision this afternoon at about 4 o'clock between a freight train and a passenger of the Southern at Ringgold, about five miles east of here, half a dozen people were more or less injured—none, it is thought, fatally. The injured are Dr. E. T. Ferguson, Jamestown, Va., hurt about the neck; A. E. Ferguson, of Danville, passenger, slightly hurt on left leg and bruised about forehead; J. H. Smith, Ringgold, Va., slight cut on face; C. H. Farmer, of Richmond, left ankle sprained; R. O. Turner, Richmond, express messenger, left hip and knee injured; C. H. Hix, of Manchester, fireman, left foot mashed.

Train No. 62, a local freight train, was standing on the siding at Ringgold, and train No. 14, a passenger, running from Danville to Richmond, was to meet No. 13, a local passenger at the station. The switch had been opened for train No. 14 to pull in, and Engineer D. A. Richardson claims that his airbrake stopped working and that he did not discover the trouble until too late. A head-on collision resulted and both of the engines were practically demolished. Train No. 11, consisted of two passenger coaches, a baggage and express car and a Pullman car. All of the injured were on No. 14. A physician on the train rendered what medical attention was necessary to the injured and aid later arrived from South Boston. An extra engine was sent to the scene of the wreck and No. 11 was enabled to proceed to Richmond.

The Richmond directory contains the name of Columbus H. Farmer, of 408 South Pine Street; Robert O. Turner, traveling salesman for the Wingo, Ellett Crump Shoe Company, is the only R. O. Turner in the directory, and he is registered at the West Marshall Street, but the Manchester directory does not contain the name of C. H. Hix, which is also not down in the Richmond directory.

## Two Tramps Killed in Wreck.

INDLETON, ORE., April 10.—The westbound Oregon Railway and Navigation Overland passenger train was wrecked in the Umatilla River bottom, near Cayuse, fifteen miles east of here, to-day. Two tramps were killed, the fireman is missing, and fifteen passengers were hurt.

## THAW'S FATE HANGS IN THE BALANCE; JURY IS HOPELESSLY DIVIDED

Prisoner Surrounded by His Family, Waits in Pen Until Nearly Midnight for the Word Which Will Mean Life or Death.

## DELAYED VERDICT COMFORTS HIM WITH HOPE OF ACQUITTAL

After Being Cast Down by Pitiless Invective of Jerome, and the Cold Charge to the Jury by Justice Fitzgerald, the Prisoner Recovers His Nerve, Awaits with Composure the Verdict—Jurymen Declare they are Divided and are Locked Up Until this Morning—History of Case.

## JURY STANDS EIGHT TO FOUR FOR ACQUITTAL

NEW YORK, April 10.—(Special)—Unable to agree on a verdict, the jury in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White was locked up shortly before midnight.

The jurors, it was said, were divided hopelessly on the question of Thaw's guilt.

There also was a rumor that the jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction, and that the four jurors who were holding out for conviction favored a verdict that would carry with it a penalty less severe than death.

These jurors, it was said, included Benning B. Smith, the foreman, and Malcolm S. Fraser.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Charged with the responsibility of deciding the fate of H. K. Thaw, the jury, which since January 23d has been sitting in judgment on the young slayer of Stanford White, retired at 5:17 P. M. to-day to begin the consideration of their verdict. Six hours later they had failed to reach an agreement, and shortly after 11 P. M. were locked up for the night in the jury-room of the Criminal Courts Building. Justice Fitzgerald, who had been waiting for some word from the jury-room, became convinced at that hour that the chances of receiving a verdict to-night were too remote to warrant his remaining any longer. Justice Fitzgerald had, earlier in the evening, gone to his club up-town, and had had an automobile in readiness to make a quick trip to the courthouse should he be needed. His instructions regarding the locking up of the jury were given by telephone.

It was said that when Justice Fitzgerald's message was received at the court the officers on duty there put the matter up to the jurors themselves, asking if there was any possibility of their arriving at a verdict within the next few hours.

The reply from the jury-room was strongly negative. The jury was said to be almost hopelessly divided, and none of those connected with the case to-night would venture the hope of anything better than a disagreement as the climax of the long drawn out trial.

Harry Thaw sat in the prisoner's pen, adjoining the deserted court-room, during the long hours of the jury's deliberations. By his side was his wife and his counsel, who remained with him until all hope of a verdict to-night was abandoned. During the early evening all of the Thaw family were with the prisoner, but before 10 o'clock they made their way up-town to their hotel.

## PRISONER AND WIFE WAITING FOR VERDICT, GREW HOPEFUL

NEW YORK, April 10.—Thaw at 10:30 P. M. was in the prisoner's room on the second floor of the courthouse with his wife, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, his sister, Mr. Carnegie, Josiah Thaw and members of his counsel.

Thaw was said at this time to have entirely recovered from the depression of the afternoon, and was the most cheerful and hopeful member of his party. The long delay in reaching a verdict seemed to him to preclude the possibility of his conviction. He laughed and chatted with his relatives and attorneys and commented at times upon the district attorney's address and Justice Fitzgerald's charge. The latter Thaw believed was not wholly impartial, and he said he feared it might have a bad effect upon the jury.

Thaw's family were fearful lest under Justice Fitzgerald's charge the jury might bring in a verdict for one of the lesser degrees of murder or for manslaughter as outlined by the court. Harry Thaw was amused when he read in a late edition of one of the afternoon newspapers that upon leaving the courtroom he had fallen fainting upon the floor.

"The boy has wonderful nerve," said Mr. Peabody, of his counsel, "and it is standing him in good stead to-night."

Tombs Chaplain Wade visited Thaw in the prisoner's pen shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. He and Thaw have become firm friends since the latter was incarcerated.

One of the prison guards with Thaw to-night received word from his home that his little girl, who has been ill for several days, was dying. Thaw turned to him and expressed the greatest sympathy.

"You are in a worse predicament than I am," he said to the guard. "I am very sorry."

A few minutes after 11 o'clock Justice Fitzgerald called up Captain Lynch, of the court police squad, on a telephone and asked if there was any likelihood of a verdict being reached to-night. Receiving a negative reply, he ordered that the jury be locked up in the juryroom until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. It is believed, however, that should the jury reach a verdict to-night Justice Fitzgerald will consent to come down town to-morrow morning at an earlier hour than set to-night.

## JEROME SCORES "GIR GALAHAD" AND TENDERLOIN ANGEL CHILD

NEW YORK, April 10.—Harry Kendall Thaw's fate is in the hands of the jury. The trial, which had been in progress since January 23d, came to an end at 5:17 o'clock this afternoon, when the twelve men who are to pass upon Stanford White's slayer retired to deliberate upon a verdict. The gentlemanly juror prevailed that a decision would be reached before morning.

After considering the case for an hour and a half the jury was taken to the Broadway Central Hotel for dinner, and in the meantime Justice Jerome's final argument and throughout the judge's charge, Thaw had listened to a scathing attack upon his character and to a narrative drawn from the evidence which was meant to strip his deeds of the halo of chivalric glory which his own attorneys had thrown about them.

The judge's charge, lasting about an hour, was a concise outline of the law and gave to the jury the alternative of rendering any one of the following four verdicts—murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter in the first degree, or not guilty on the ground of insanity, No "Unwritten Law."

The statute governing the plea of insanity was defined clearly, much stress being laid on the fact that an irresistible impulse to kill had no place in the law.

The judge also informed the jury that an illusion, unless the illusion if true might result in the injury of the man suffering from it, could not be accepted as an excuse. Altogether the charge, while consisting principally of a complete explanation of the law, was considered by those who have followed the trial, as adverse to the defendant. The attorneys for the defendant took exception because the judge failed to include any of the prayers.

Thaw was much depressed by the